U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT OFFICE TECHNIQUES DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY

TDL Office Note 77-13

EXPERIMENTAL RATE OF PAN EVAPORATION FORECASTS

Gary M. Carter and John S. Jensenius, Jr.

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INTRODUCTION

Experimental forecasts of the rate of pan evaporation (RPE) for 66 stations in the National Weather Service (NWS) Western Region will be available on teletypewriter during July through October of 1977. These predictions are for 24-hr amounts and were developed by the Techniques Development Laboratory (TDL) with support from the Western Region Scientific Services Division. The forecasts should be of interest to those NWS forecasters who are involved with agricultural forecasts of parameters related to pan evaporation, particularly in areas of critical water shortages.

2. DEVELOPMENTAL METHOD

We used the Model Output Statistics (MOS) approach (Glahn and Lowry, 1972) to develop our prediction equations for RPE. Figure 1 shows the periods covered and sources of predictors for each cycle. Forecast fields included those from the OOOO GMT cycle of the Primitive Equation (PE) and Trajectory (TRAJ) models and 1200 GMT cycle of the Limited-area Fine Mesh (LFM) and PE models. All the model forecasts were interpolated to the sites of the test stations. These interpolated values and trigonometric functions of the day of year were then screened by the use of a stepwise regression procedure to develop RPE equations for each station. Figure 2 shows the 66 stations for which we derived prediction equations.

The RPE forecasts based on these equations are for amounts of pan evaporation during the 24-hr period immediately preceding the time of observation which is 1200~GMT. Each day, RPE forecasts are made for three periods (12--36~hr, 36--60~hr and 60--48~hr) during the 0000~GMT forecast cycle and for two periods (00--24~hr and 24--48~hr) during the 1200~GMT cycle.

The developmental sample consisted of observations of RPE from July through October 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 with each station being required to have at least 180 observations. Most stations had mean RPE observations between .20 and .30 inches, the extreme means being .11 inches at Puyallop, Washington and .42 inches at San Luis Dam, California. Daily observations ranged from no evaporation to slightly over an inch.

EQUATION CHARACTERISTICS

The predictors screened by the regression program are listed in Tables 1 and 2. They are divided into several categories based on the cycle and forecast period to which they apply. Further subdivisions are made on the basis of variable type. The cosine of the day of the year and of twice the day of the year were available in all cycles and for all forecast periods.

The RPE equations were limited to 10 predictors with each predictor entering the equation being required to reduce the variance more than one-tenth of one percent. The vast majority of the equations contain the full 10 terms.

The Period 2 RPE equation from the 0000 GMT cycle for Auburn Dam, California is shown in Table 3. The equation reduced the variance by 67% and had a standard error of .06 inches of evaporation. The first predictor entering this equation was the cosine of the day of year which explained 49% of the variance. It was followed by the 48-hr PE mean relative humidity which explained an additional 12% of the variance, and the 36-hr PE 700-mb temperature which explained an additional 2%. The remaining predictors in the equation each added less than 1% to the explained variance.

The standardized regression coefficients, which are a measure of the relative importance of each predictor in the equation, are also listed in Table 3. They are determined by multiplying the regression coefficient of a predictor by the predictor's standard deviation and then dividing by the standard deviation of the predictand. In this example, both the 48-hr PE mean relative humidity and the 36-hr PE 700-mb temperature are about half as important as the cosine of the day of the year. The PE boundary layer and 850-mb U components of the wind appear to be important because of their large standardized coefficients. However, when two predictors are strongly correlated (as these probably are), it is misleading to consider their standardized coefficients separately. In this particular case the standardized coefficients are of opposite sign and tend to cancel each other.

Table 4 is a summary of the reduction of variance and standard error for each of the 66 equations. The overall mean reduction of variance for all stations and all projections combined is .608. There is, however, a considerable amount of variability between stations. The greatest reduction of variance is .847 with the smallest being .271. Standard errors range from .037 inches to .120 inches with only three stations having standard errors greater than a tenth of an inch.

The cosine of the day of the year is overwhelmingly the best singular predictor of RPE. It was selected first by the regression procedure more than 75% of the time and accounted for a large percentage of the total variance explained by the regression equation. The high correlation between the cosine of the day of year and RPE is probably due to the fact that the cosine is particularly well correlated (inversely) with the amount of incoming solar radiation during the period of July through October. The amount of incoming solar radiation is very important in determining pan evaporation.

Humidity predictors also appear to be very important in determining RPE. They were selected second by the regression more than half of the time with the mean relative humidity being the predominant humidity predictor. Other important predictors are the boundary layer potential temperature, 850- and 700-mb temperatures, and winds in the boundary layer and at 850 and 700 mb.

4. MESSAGES AND SCHEDULES

Rate of pan evaporation forecasts are transmitted to the Western Region via RAWARC in three new teletype bulletins (FXUS40/41/42). Values in these messages are in hundredths of an inch. A sample of the FXUS40 bulletin is shown in Figure 3.

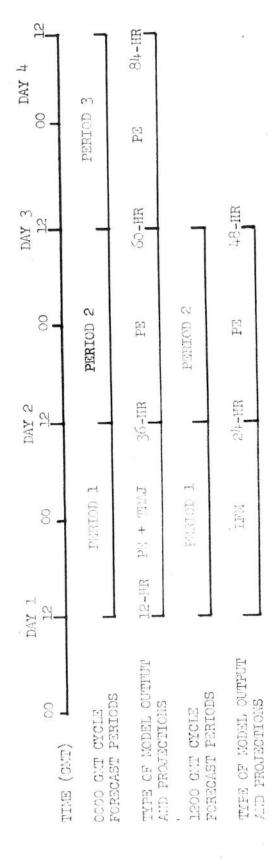
Forecasters using this evaporation guidance should be aware that the forecast values are rates of pan evaporation, not evapotranspiration. Also, because the cosine of the day of the year is such an important predictor in many of the evaporation equations, extreme fluctuations from the normal may not often be predicted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are very grateful to Rich Wagoner of the Western Region SSD for supervising and coordinating several key aspects of this project. Further thanks are extended to George Hollenbaugh and Fred Marshall of TDL for their computer programming support. We also appreciate the typing assistance provided by Mercedes Bakon and Nancy Harrison.

REFERENCES

Glahn, H. R., and D. A. Lowry, 1972: The use of Model Output Statistics (MOS) in objective weather forecasting. J. Appl. Meteor., 11, 1203-1211.



The periods covered by the evaporation forecasts and the source of model predictors for both cycles. Figure 1.

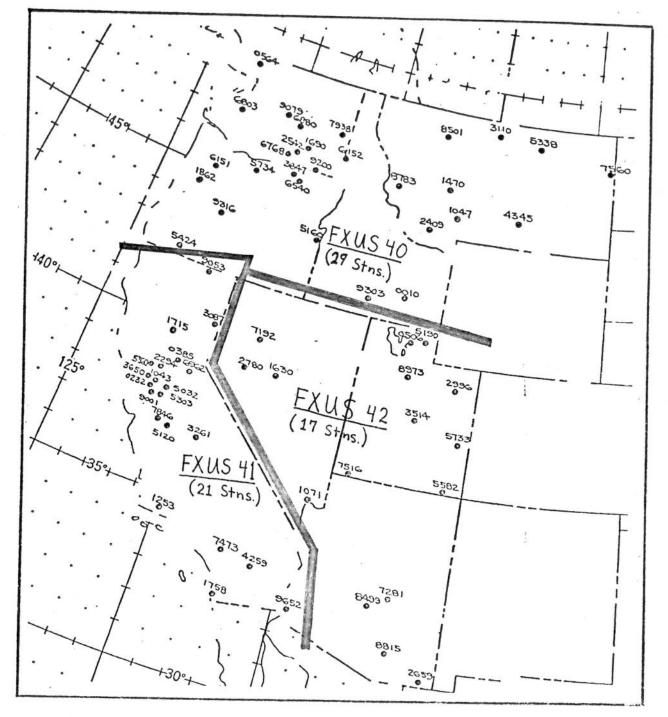


Figure 2. The 66 stations used to forecast 24-hr rates of pan evaporation during the summer of 1977. The bulletins in which the forecasts appear are also indicated, as well as the individual station identification numbers.

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FXUS4	O KWBC	11000	2		*		
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				0.00	21	21	23
6803	13	14	16	6880	24	25	26
						23	20
7933	29	30	29	9079	30	28	26
			5732			20	23
9200	31	31	29				

Figurė 3. A sample FXUS40 teletype bulletin.

Table 1. Potential predictors available to screening regression program for the development of rate of evaporation equations for 0000 GMT cycle.

OOOO GMT CYCLE FOR PERIOD 1 (Forecast Projections of 12, 24, and 36 hours)

Dynamic ---- PE 850-mb Height PE Surface Pressure

PE Boundary Layer, 850- and 700-mb U, V and Wind Speed PE Boundary Layer, 850- and 750-mb Vertical Velocity PE Boundary Layer Vorticity

PE Boundary Layer Wind Divergence

PE Boundary Layer 24 Hr Wind Speed Difference

PE Boundary Layer 24 Hr Potential Temperature Difference

PE 24 Hr Surface Pressure Difference

TRAJ Boundary Layer 12 Hr Horizontal Convergence TRAJ Surface, 850- and 700-mb Vertical Displacement

Thermal---- PE 850- and 700-mb Temperature PE Boundary Layer Potential Temperature TRAJ Surface, 850- and 700-mb Temperature

Moisture---- PE Boundary Layer, Layer 1 and Mean Relative Humidity

PE Precipitable Water

PE Precipitation Amount

PE Boundary Layer Moisture Convergence

TRAJ Surface, 850-, 700- and surface to 700-mb Mean Relative Humidity

TRAJ Surface, 850- and 700-mb Dewpoint TRAJ Surface, 850- and 700-mb Dewpoint Depression

TRAJ Precipitation Amount

Stability---- PE 700- to 1000-mb, 850- to 1000-mb, 700- to 850-mb and 500- to 700-mb Temperature Difference

PE G Index

TRAJ K Index

TRAJ Total Totals Index

TRAJ Surface to 700-mb Convective Instability .

Seasonal---- Cosine of Day of Year Cosine of Twice the Day of Year

> 0000 GMT CYCLE FOR PERIODS 2 and 3 (Forecast Projections of 36, 48, 60, 72 and 84 hours)

Dynamic---- PE 850-mb Height

PE Surface Pressure

PE Boundary Layer and 850-mb U, V and Wind Speed

PE Boundary Layer, 850- and 750-mb Vertical Velocity

PE Boundary Layer 24 Hr Wind Speed Difference

PE Boundary Layer Vorticity

PE Boundary Layer Wind Divergence

PE Roundary Layer 24 Hr Potential Temperature Difference

PE 24 Hr Surface Pressure Difference

Thermal---- PE Boundary Layer, 850- and 700-mb Temperature

Moisture---- PE Boundary Layer, Layer 1 and Mean Relative Humidity

PE Precipitable Water

PE Precipitation Amount

PE Moisture Convergence

Stability--- PE G Index

PE 700- to 1000-mb, 850- to 1000-mb, 700- to 850-mb and 500- to 700-mb Temperature Difference

Seasonal---- Cosine of Day of Year Cosine of Twice the Day of Year

1200 GMT CYCLE FOR PERIOD 1 (Forecast Projections of 6, 12, 18 and 24 hours)

Dynamic ----- LFM 850-, 700- and 500-mb Height LFM Surface Pressure

LFM Boundary Layer, 850-, 700- and 500-mb U, V and Wind

Speed

LFM Boundary Layer, 850-, 700- and 500-mb Vertical

Velocity

LFM Boundary Layer Vorticity

LFM Boundary Layer Wind Divergence

Thermal---- LFM 1000-, 850-, 700- and 500-mb Temperature LFM Boundary Layer Potential Temperature

Moisture---- LFM Boundary Layer, Layer 1, Layer 2 and Mean Relative Humidity

LFM 850-, 700-, and 500-mb Dewpoint Depression

IFM Precipitable Water

LFM Precipitation Amount

LFM Boundary Layer Moisture Divergence

Stability---- LFM K Index

LFM Total Totals Index

LFM 500- to 700-mb and 700- to 850-mb Temperature Difference

Seasonal---- Cosine of Day of Year Cosine of Twice the Day of Year

> 1200 GMT CYCLE FOR PERIOD 2 (Forecast Projections of 24, 36 and 48 hours)

Dynamic---- PE 850-mb Height

PE Surface Pressure

PE Boundary Layer, 850- and 700-mb U, V and Wind Speed PE Boundary Layer, 850- and 750-mb Vertical Velocity

PE Boundary Layer Vorticity

PE Boundary Layer Wind Divergence

PE Boundary Layer 24 hr Wind Speed Difference

Thermal---- PE 850- and 700-mb Temperature

PE Boundary Layer Potential Temperature

Moisture---- PE Boundary Layer, Layer 1 and Mean Relative Humidity

PE Precipitable Water

PE Precipitation Amount

PE Boundary Layer Moisture Divergence

Stability ---- PE G Index

PE 700- to 1000-mb, 850- to 1000-mb, 700- to 850-mb and 500- to 700-mb Temperature Difference

Seasonal ---- Cosine of Day of Year

Cosine of Twice the Day of Year

Table 3. The Period 2 (36-60 hr) rate of evaporation equation for Auburn Dam Project, California for the 0000 GMT cycle.

Pred	ictor	Forecast Projection	Cumulative Reduction of Variance	Coefficient	Standardized Coefficient	
Regression Constant				-1.95	2	
1.	Cosine of Day of Year	·	.4925	102	453	
2.	PE Mean Relative Humidi	ty 48	.6152	00157	244	
3.	PE 700-mb Temperature	36	.6357	.00526	.205	
4.	PE Boundary Layer V	60	.6450	00359	091	
5.	PE Boundary Layer Wind Speed	48	.6517	.00478	.074	
6.	PE 850-mb Height	60	.6557	.000474	.134	
7.	PE Boundary Layer Relative Vorticity	48	.6609	.0208	.123	
8.	PE 850-mb U	60	.6641	.00534	.115	
9.	PE Boundary Layer U	48	.6682	0148	229	
10.	PE 850-mb U	48	.6723	.0120	.289	
	1	Multiple Corr	ion of Variance relation Coeffic or of Estimate			

Table 4. Reduction of variance and standard error for each station.

Stn. No.	Station Names	0000 Feri- 12 - RDVR	od 1	0000 Peri 36 - RDVR	od 2		0000 Peri 50 - 1 DVR	od 3	Peri	GMT od 1 24 hr STD ERR		CMI od 2 48 hr STD ER
2659	Douglas, AZ	0.377	0.106	0.345	0.108			_0.109	0.376	0.107	0.334	0.109
7281	Roosevelt 1 WNW, AZ	0.497	0.096	0.494	0.096		.418	0.102	0.498	0.093	0.476	0.093
8499	Tempe UA Cit Exp Sta, AZ	0.764	0.054	0.764	0.055		-745	0.058	0.757	0.055	0.766	0.055
8815 9652	Tucson U of A, AZ	0.536	0.087	0.489	0.092		.494	0.093	0.597	0.084	0.489	0.091
0232	Yuma Citrus Sta, AZ Antioch Pumping Plt, CA	0.690 0.772	0.066	0.675	0.068		.737	0.068	0.798	0.065	0.679	0.063
0385	Auburn Dam Project, CA	0.738	0.057	0.672	0.063		.659	0.065	0.759	0.053	0.692	0.061
1043	Brannan Island, CA	0.771	0.062	0.741	0.066		.726	0.069	0.798	0.058	0.769	0.063
1253	Cachuma Lake, CA	0.740	0.037	0.709	0.041		.658	0.044	0.751	0.038	0.716	0.041
1715	Chico Univ Farm, CA	0.566	0.074	0.545	0.077		-533	0.078	0.586	0.075	0.551	0.075
1758	Chula Vista, CA	0.520	0.038	0.476	0.040		.436	0.042	0.553	0.039	0.489	0.040
2294	Davis 2 WSW Exp Farm, CA	0.706	0.064	0.604	0.076		.603	0.075	0.731	0.061	0.667	0.066
3087	Fleming Fish & Game, CA	0.790	0.045	0.751	0.050		·743	0.051	0.819	0.042	0.759	0.043
3261 3650	Friant Govt Camp, CA Grizzly Island Refuge, CA	0.847	0.048	0.838	0.050		.731	0.052	0.832	0.047	0.766	0.043
4259	Indio US Date Garden, CA	0.695	0.077	0.667	0.080		.645	0.082	0.729	0.072	0.672	0.030
5032	Lodi, CA	0.617	0.073	0.600	0.076		.613	0.073	0.631	0.070	0.611	0.075
5120	Los Banos Det Resv, CA	0.794	0.082	0.770	0.037		-745	0.091	0.792	0.079	0.787	0.033
5303	Manteca, CA	0.791	0.047	0.771	0.049	0.	.768	0.050	0.805	0.045	0.774	0.049
5360 6962	Markley Cove, CA	0.819	0.048	0.777	0.053		-759	0.056	0.346	0.043	0.816	0.048
6962	Placerville IRG, CA	0.789	0.041	0.731	0.047		.735	0.048	0.793	0.039	0.765	0.044
7473 7846	Riverside Cit Exp Sta, CA	0.610	0.072	0.549	0.078		.494	0.083	0.533	0.071	0.577	0.075
9001	San Luis Dam, CA Tracy Pumping Plant, CA	0.791 0.633	0.094	0.777	0.091		.757 .61.5	0.095	0.792	0.084	0.782	0.090
9053	Tulelake, CA	0.556	0.053	0.495	0.057		.490	0.058	0.604	0.049	0.520	0.055
0010		0.497	0.077	0.412	0.083		.401	0.034	0.517	0.077	0.454	0.030
6152	Moseow U of 1, ID	0.517	0.077	0.518	0.030		.437	0.034	0.516	0.077	0.523	0.001
9303	Twin Falls WSO, ID	0.598	0.056	0.538	0.061		·532 ·391	0.060	0.574	0.050	0.581	0.057
1047	Bozeman 6 W Exp Farm, MT	0.433	0.077	0.379	0.083	0	- 391	0.084	0.425	0.079	0.386	0.091
1470	Canyon Ferry Ph, MT	0.541	0.062	0.531	0.065		.460	0.069	0.575	0.060	0.509	0.065
2409	Dillon WMCE, MT	0.417	0.053	0.404	0.054		.396	0.055	0.499	0.050	0.387	0.054
3110	Fort Assimilatione, MT	0.395	0.082	0.431	0.081		.387	0.086	0.526	0.077	0.402	0.032
4345 5338	Huntley Exp Sta, MT	0.423	0.077	0.449	0.073		.519	0.052	0.638	0.076	0.440	0.078
7560	Malta 7 E, MT Sidney, MT	0. <i>5</i> 92 0.673	0.058	0.694	0.050		.683	0.051	0.696	0.050	0.689	0.050
8501	Valier, MT	0.422	0.065	0.443	0.064		.362	0.053	0.560	0.057	0.445	0.055
8783	Western Mont Br Sta, MT	0.326	0.082	0.302	0.031		.271	0.088	0.379	0.079	0.281	0.035
1071	Boulder City, NV	0.700	0.080 .	0.650	0.087		.578	0.094	0.644	0.088	0.643	0.086
1630	Central Nev Field Lab, NV	0.681	0.075	0.659	0.077		.660	0.073	0.703	0.070	0.644	0.077
2730	Fallon Exp Station, NV	0.657	0.059	0.639	0.062		.627 .580	0.063	0.636	0.056	0.677	0.658
7192	Rye Patch Dam, NV	0.579	0.077	0.571	0.079		.620	0.077	0.610	0.073	0.558	0.073
1362 3847	Corvallis State Col, OR	0.704	0.059	0.654	0.054		.538	0.067	0.671	0.056	0.561	0.062
5160	Hermiston 2 S, OR Malheur Branch Exp Sta, OR	0.542	0.067	0.527	0.057		.706	0.069	0.774	0.061	0.703	0.070
5424	Medford Exp Sta, OR	0.824	0.041	0.809	0.043		.791	0.045	0.839	0.039	0.820	0.042
5734	Moro, OR	0.778	0.068	0.748	0.073		.720	0.078	0.791	0.064	0.766	0.070
6151	No Willamette Exp Sta, OR	0.702	0.050	0.643	0.056		.615	0.070	0.706	0.059	0.672	0.063
6540	Pendleton Br Exp Sta, OR	0.706	0.068	0.655	0.073		.632	0.077	0.728	0.061	0.640	0.075
9316	Wickiup Dam, OR	0.745	0.039	0.703	0.043		.637 .633	0.01.5	0.765	0.037	0.716	0.041
0506	Bear River Rafuge, UT	0.700	0.052	0.663	0.063		.397	0.090	0.696	0.060	0.664	0.064
2996 3514	Fort Duchesne, UT	0.419	0.093	0.357	0.091		.695	0.053	0.752	0.047	0.722	0.049
5190	Gunnison, UT Logan USU Exp Sta, UT	0.539	0.068	0.708	0.068		.518		0.524	0.070	0.540	0.068
5 582	Mexican Hat, UT	0.561	0.036	0.557	0.037		.522	0.089	0.537	0.081	0.563	0.036
5733	Moab 4 NW, UT	0.729	0.065	0.693	0.068	0.	.696	0.063	0.742	0.063	0.732	0.054
7516	St George, UT	0.440	0.117	0.429	0.119		407	0.117	0.455	0.110	0.401	0.170
8973 0564	Utah Lake Lehl, UT	0.474	0.079	0.460	0.080		.460	0.081	0.527	0.074	0.454	0.030
05614	Bellingham 2 N, UT	0.444	0.056	0.354	0.061		349	0.062	0.535	0.052	0.412	0.053
1690	Connell 1 W, WA	0.431	0.039	0.442	0.039		701	0.090	0.437	0.085	0.463	0.036
2542 6768	Eltopia 8 WSW, WA	0.721	0.045	0.720	0.045		.701 .700	0.048	0.733	0.044	0.602	0.047
6803	Prosser 4 NE, WA Puyallup 2 W Exp Sta, WA	0.633	0.060	0.696	0.061		530	0.054	0.610	0.049	0.571	0.053
6830	Quincy 1 S, WA	0.695	0.055	0.572	0.055	o.	659	0.051	0.711	0.052	0.663	0.055
7938	Spokene WSO AP, WA	0.535	0.034	0.439	0.033		423	0.004	0.579	0.031	0.510	0.037
9079	Wenatchee Exp Sta, WA	0.530	0.076	0.508	0.077		469	0.031	0.622	0.003	0.541	0.075
9200	Whit:win Mission, WA	0.757	0.059	0.720	0.063	0.	727	0.063	0.767	0.057		0.003
			250						W	detail the Division in		
	f 66 Stations	0.621	0.068	0.593	0.071	0	.575	0.073	0.649	0.066	0.602	0.070